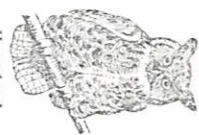


Definitions



Horned owl
Bubo virginianus
(23 in. long)

owl (ou), *n.* 1. any of numerous birds of prey of the order *Strigiformes*, chiefly nocturnal, with a broad head and with large eyes which are usually surrounded by disks of modified feathers and directed forward. They feed on mice, small birds and reptiles, etc. 2. a variety of domestic pigeons of owl-like appearance. 3. a person of nocturnal habits. 4. a person of owl-like solemnity of appearance. [ME *oude*, OE *ule*, c. 10; *uile*, akin to G *uile*, Icel. *ugla*] — **owl-like**, *adj.*

owl-let (ou/let), *n.* 1. a young owl. 2. a small owl, esp. the little owl, *Nyctale noctua*, of Europe.

owl-ish (ou/ish), *adj.* owl-like: an owl-ish air of wisdom.

owl's-clover (ou/ks/lov), *n.* a scrophulariaceous herb, *Ornithopus erianthus*, native to California.

owl train, a railroad train which makes its trip during the night.

own (on), *adj.* 1. belonging, pertaining, or relating to oneself or itself (usually used after a possessive to emphasize the idea of ownership, interest, or relation conveyed by the possessive): *his own money*. 2. (also-lately, with a possessive preceding) own property, relatives, etc.; *to come into one's own*. 3. of one's own, belonging to oneself. 4. on one's own. *Coll.*, on one's own account, responsibility, resources, etc. 5. be one's own man, to be independent. [ME *own*, OE *egen*, orig. pp. of *agan* have, possess. See *owe*.] — *et. 6.* to have or hold as one's own; possess. 7. to acknowledge or admit to own a fault. 8. to acknowledge as one's own. — *et. 9.* to confess to own to being uncertain. [ME *ownen*, OE *agan*, der. *agan* own, *adj.*] — *Syn.* 6. See *have*. — *Ant.* 6. lack, need.

own-er (o/nar), *n.* one who owns; a proprietor.

own-er-ship (o/nar/ship), *n.* 1. state or fact of being an owner. 2. legal right of possession, proprietorship.

ox (oks), *n.* *pl.* oxen, the adult castrated male of the genus *Bos*, used as a draft animal and for food. [ME *oxe*, OE *oxa*, c. G *ochsa*] — **ox-like**, *adj.*

ox-, *L. Oronia* Oxford.

ox-, a prefix meaning "oxygen when it replaces carbon."

ox-a-late (ok/sa/let), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of oxalic acid [cf. *oxalate* (-ate)].

ox-alic acid (ok/sa/ik), *Chem.* a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $H_2C_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, first discovered in the juice of a species of oxalis wood sorrel, used in textile and dye manufacturing, in bleaching, etc. [Latin, *oxalis*, *oxalis*, der. *L. oxalis* oxalis]

ox-a-lis (ok/sa/lis), *n.* any plant of the large genus *Oxalis*, as the common wood sorrel, *O. acetosella*, a herb with leaves usually of three heart-shaped leaflets, and white or pink single flowers. [L. *oxalis*, *oxalis*, der. *L. oxalis* oxalis]

ox-er (ok/sar), *n.* *Scot.* the armpit. [Ippar. der. OE *aria* armpit]

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ox-blood (oks/blud), *n.* a deep dull red color.

ox-bow (oks/bow), *n.* U.S. 1. a bow-shaped piece of wood placed under and around the neck of an ox, with its upper ends inserted in the bar of the yoke. 2. a bow-shaped bend in a river, or the land embraced by it.

ox-cart (oks/kart), *n.* an ox-drawn cart.

ox-en (oks/en), *n.* *pl.* of *ox*.

ox-en-shier-na (oks/en/sher/na), *n.* Count Axel, (1883-1954), Swedish statesman. Also, *Oxen-ster-na* (oks/en/sher/na).

ox-eye (oks/eye), *n.* 1. any of various plants with flowers composed of a disk with marginal rays, as the mayweed, the oxeye daisy, and the false sunflower (*Helopsis*). 2. any of several shore birds of the U.S., as the semi-palmated sandpiper (*Erwinetes pusillus*). [ME *ozie*, *f. ox + te eye*]

oxeye daisy. See *daisy* (def. 1).

ox-ford (oks/ford), *n.* 1. a low shoe laced or buttoned over the instep. 2. shifting of cotton or rayon in a basket weave. [named after Oxford, this city]

Oxford (oks/ford), *n.* 1. a city in S England; famous university (founded in the 12th century). 101,040 (est. 1961). 2. Oxfordshire. 3. Robert Harley, 1st Earl of, 1661-1724, British statesman. 4. a large English breed of sheep, hornless, with dark brown face and legs, of the Indian type, noted for its relatively large, heavy market lambs, and heavy fleece of relatively coarse medium wool.

Oxford corners, *Print.* ruled borderlines about the text of a page, etc., that cross and project slightly at the corners.

Oxford gray, medium to dark gray.

Oxford group, mechanism.

Oxford movement, a movement toward High-Church principles in the Church of England, which originated at Oxford University about 1833.

Ox-ford-shire (oks/ford/shir/), *ship*, *n.* a county in S England. 248,060 pop. (est. 1946); 749 sq. mi. Co. seat: Oxford. Also, *Oxford* or *Oxon*.

Oxford shoe, oxford (def. 1). Also, *Oxford tie*.

ox-heart (oks/hart), *n.* any large, heart-shaped variety of sweet cherry.

ox-idase (ok/sa/das/), *n.* *Biochem.* any of a group of oxidizing enzymes. [cf. *oxidase* + -ase]

ox-i-date (ok/sa/det/), *vt.*, *vi.* -dated, -dating. to oxidize. *ox-i-da-tion*, *n.* — **ox-i-da-tive**, *adj.*

ox-i-de (ok/sid/), *n.* *Chem.* a compound, usually containing two elements only, one of which is oxygen, as mercuric oxide. Also, **ox-id** (ok/sid/), [*f. now oxide*], *f. ox-ide* oxygen + (*oxide* acid)

ox-i-dine-try (ok/sa/din/try), *n.* a technique of analytical chemistry which utilizes oxidizing agents for titrations.

ox-i-dize (ok/sa/diz/), *v.* -dized, -dizing. *Chem.* — *et. 1.* to convert (an element) into its oxide; to combine with oxygen. 2. to cover with a coating of oxide, or rust. 3. to take away hydrogen from as by the action of oxygen; to add oxygen or any nonmetal to. 4. to increase the valence of (an element) in the positive direction. 5. to remove electrons. — *et. 6.* to become oxidized. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ox-i-dize**, — **ox-i-diz/able**, *adj.*

ox-i-da-zation, *n.* — **ox-i-diz/er**, *n.*

ox-ime (ok/sim/), *n.* any of a group of compounds with the radical -C(=O)NH (oxime group or radical), prepared by the condensation of ketones or aldehydes with hydroxylamine. Also, **ox-im** (ok/sim/), [*f. ox (vein) + im (in)*]

ox-hip (oks/hip/), *n.* a species of primrose, *Primula elatior*, with pale-yellow flowers. [ME: OE *oxanthe*, *f. oxan* ox + *stipe* stem. See *stipe*, and cf. *cowslip*]

ox-on (oks/en), *n.* Oxfordshire.

ox-on, 1. (*L. Oronia*) Oxford. 2. (*L. Oronia*) of Oxford.

ox-o-ni-an (oks/en/yan), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the Oxford University. — *n.* 2. a member or graduate of Oxford University. 3. a native or inhabitant of Oxford. [*f. s. Mib. Oronia* Oxford + -an]

oxonium compound, *Chem.* the product of reaction between an organic compound containing a basic oxygen atom, and a strong acid.

ox-peck-er (oks/pck/er), *n.* either of two species of African starlings of the genus *Buphagus*.

ox-tail (oks/tail/), *n.* the skinned tail of an ox used to make a soup.

ox-ter (ok/sar), *n.* *Scot.* the armpit. [Ippar. der. OE *aria* armpit]

ox-tongue (oks/tung/), *n.* any of various plants with rough, tongue-shaped leaves, as the bugloss, *Lichniza officinalis*.

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Definition of an Ox

OX (ŏks), *n.*, *pl.* **oxen**. the adult castrated male of the genus *Bos*, used as a draft animal and for food. [ME *ore*, OE *oxa*, c. G *ochse*] —*ox-like*, *adj.*
OX., (L *Oxonia*) Oxford.

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oxeye daisy. See **daisy** (def. 1).
ox-ford (ŏks'fôrd), *n.* 1. a low shoe laced or buttoned over the instep. 2. shirting of cotton or rayon in a basket weave. [named after OXFORD, the city]

OX. Oxen include domestic cattle, water buffalo, bison, musk oxen, brahman, yak, banteng, and other

members of the bovine family. Most oxen first came from Asia and Europe. The musk ox and bison are natives of North America. South America, Australia, and Madagascar have no native oxen.

Oxen have heavy bodies, long tails, and divided hoofs, and they chew their cud. Their smooth horns stand out from the side of the head, and are curved.

Domestic oxen give meat, milk, and leather. They are powerful work animals and serve as beasts of burden in some parts of the world.

Scientific Classification. The different kinds of oxen belong to the bovid family, *Bovidae*. Domestic cattle are genus *Bos*, species *B. taurus*. DONALD F. HOFFMEISTER

Related Articles. For pictures of oxen see the articles IRAN; MAINE; URUGUAY. See also the following articles:
Bison Gaur Musk Ox Yak
Cattle Kouprey Water Buffalo

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Breeds of Oxen

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Bison	Gaur	Musk Ox	Yak
Cattle	Kouprey	Water Buffalo	

Characteristics of Oxen:

Slow and Lumbering

Intelligent

Steady as they pull

Not easily excited

Responds well to commands, when trained
They had Claven Hoof

Shoes
for
Oxen



Oxen were

used for:

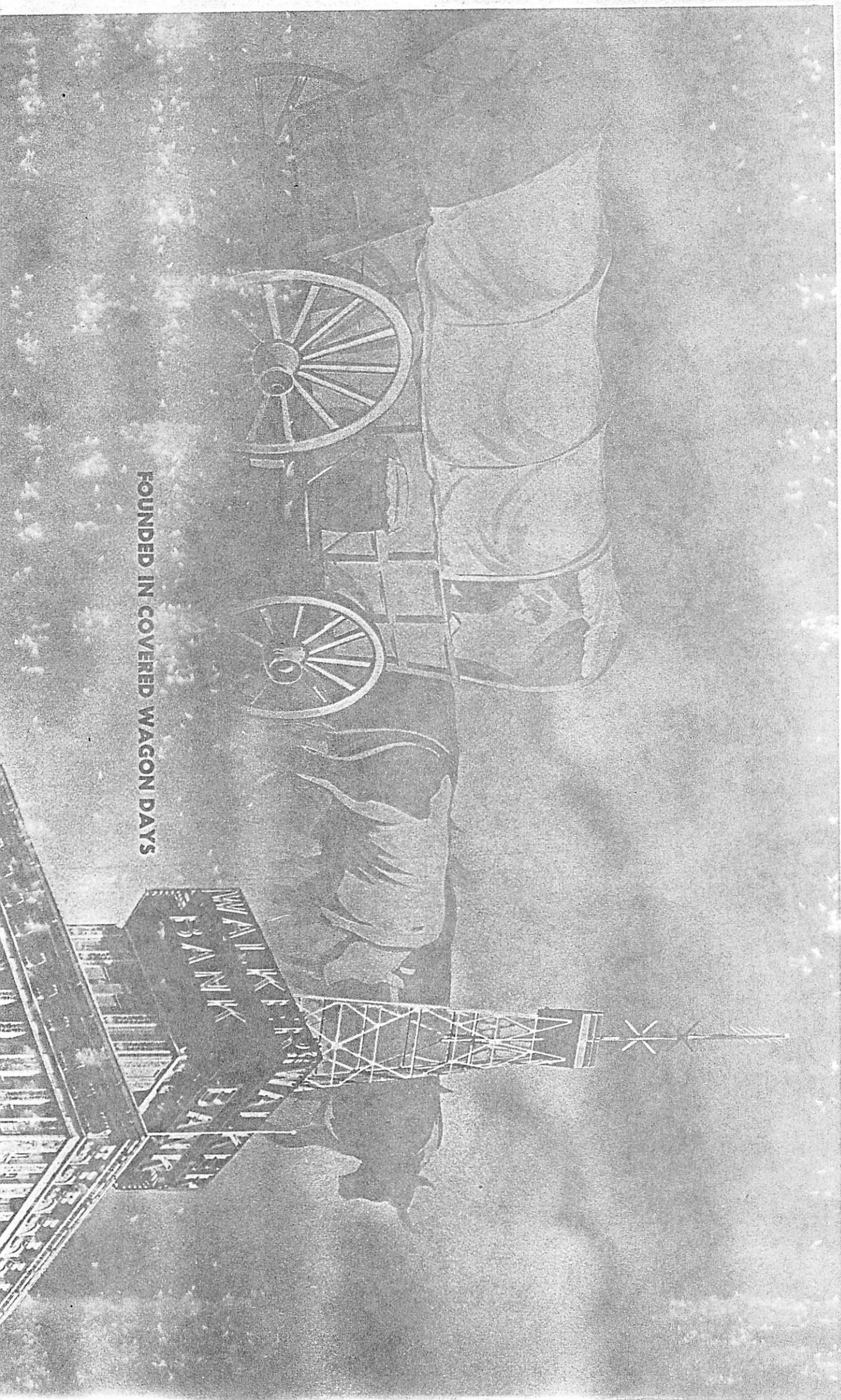
Traveling with
covered wagons

Plowing

Freighting

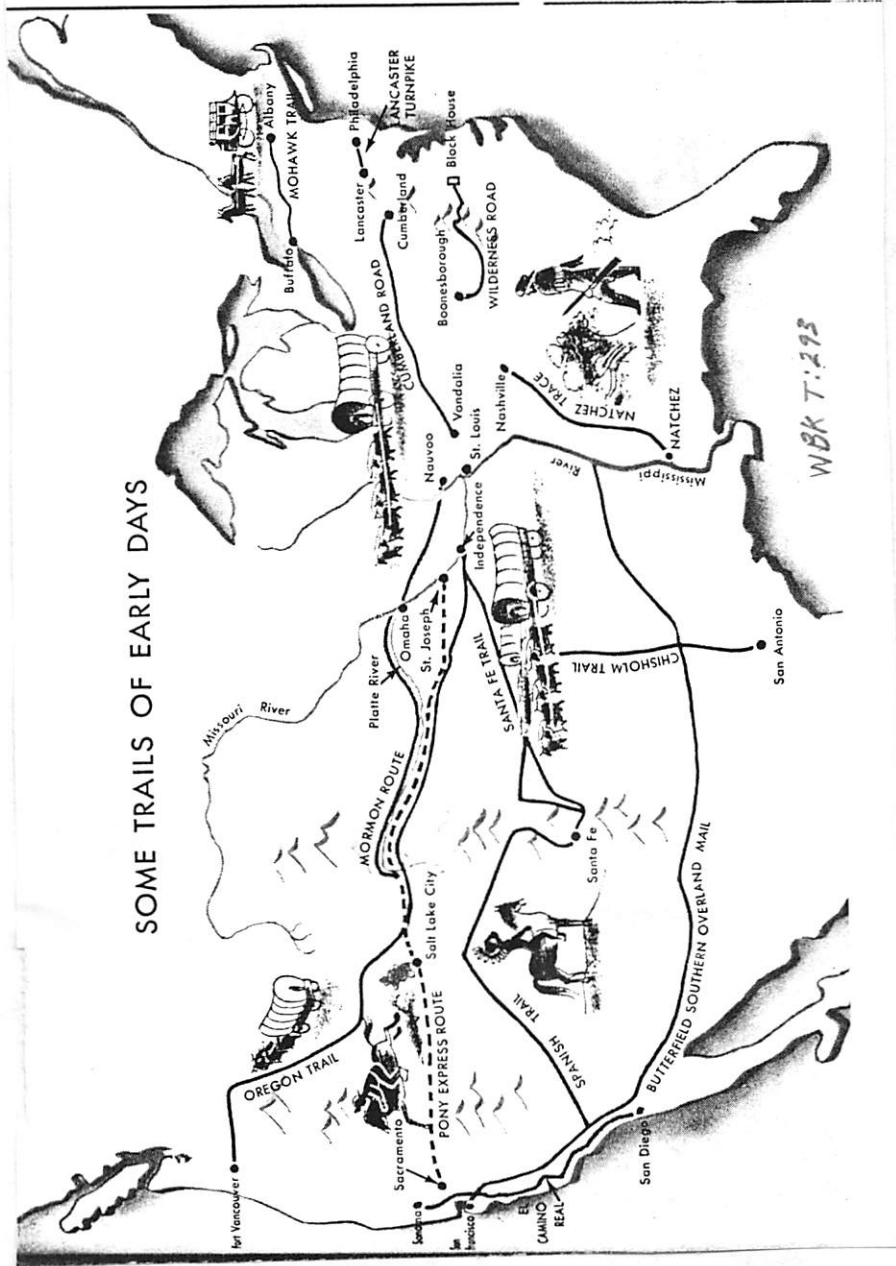
Logging

Sage Pulling



FOUNDED IN COVERED WAGON DAYS

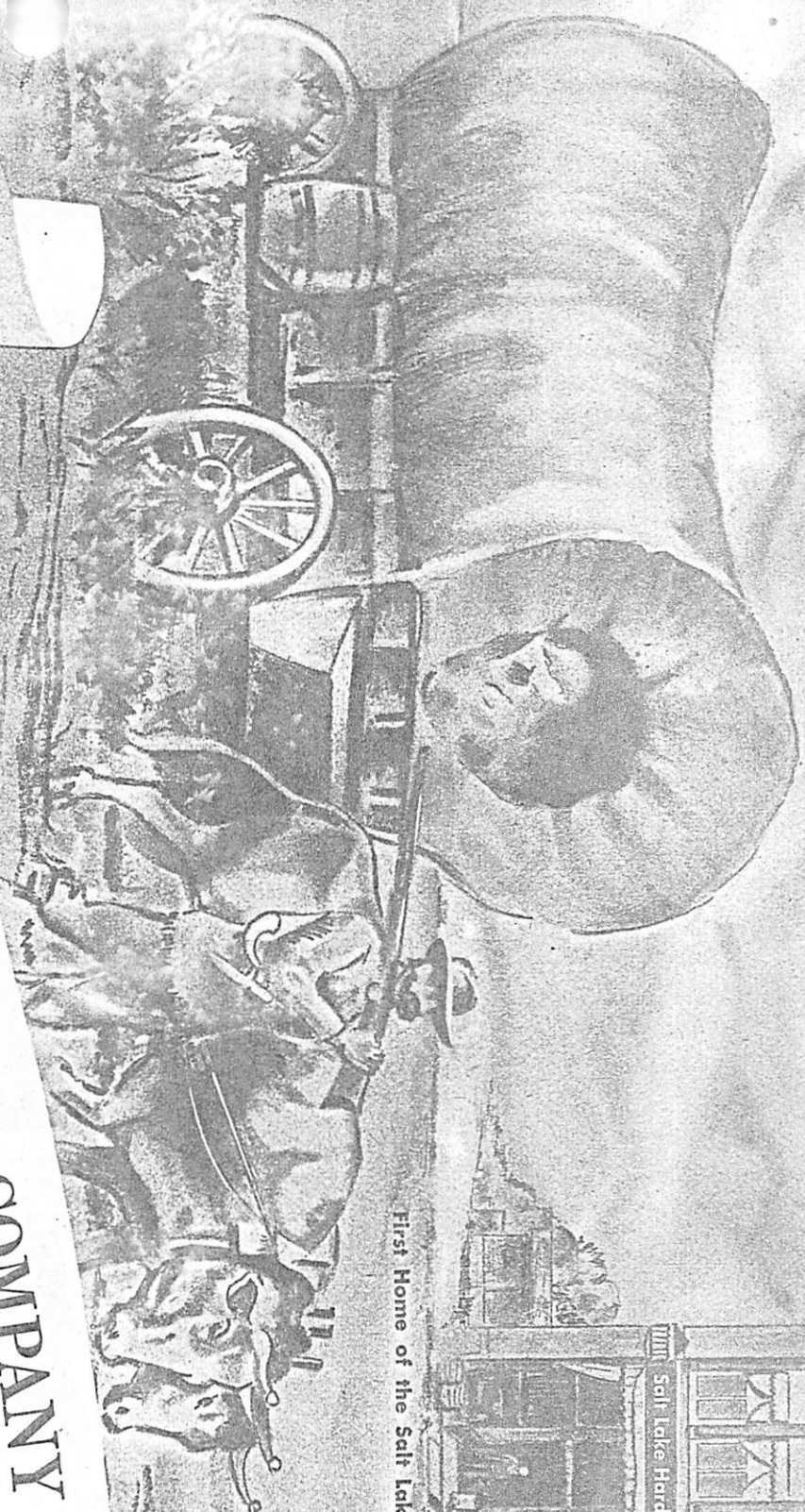
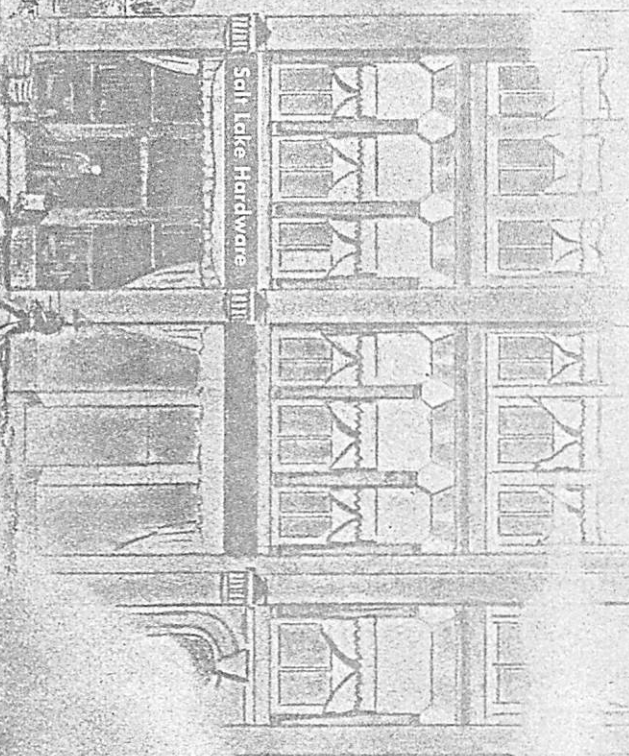
SOME TRAILS OF EARLY DAYS



WBK T.293

THIS STATE TAKE HARDWARE COMPANY WAS FOUNDED
UTAH BECAME A STATE

First Home of the Salt Lake Hardware Co.



RUSH TO GOLD GAVE IMPETUS TO EMIGRATION

Mormon Battalion Among First to Make Find At Sutter Mill

The restless surge of civilization over the westward frontiers of America less than 100 years ago had the impetus of two great driving forces, the magic cry of "gold" discovered in April of 1849 at Sutter's Mill in California and the exodus of the Mormon pioneers who swarmed over the plains in covered wagons, on foot, and pushing hand carts, seeking the promised land of religious freedom.

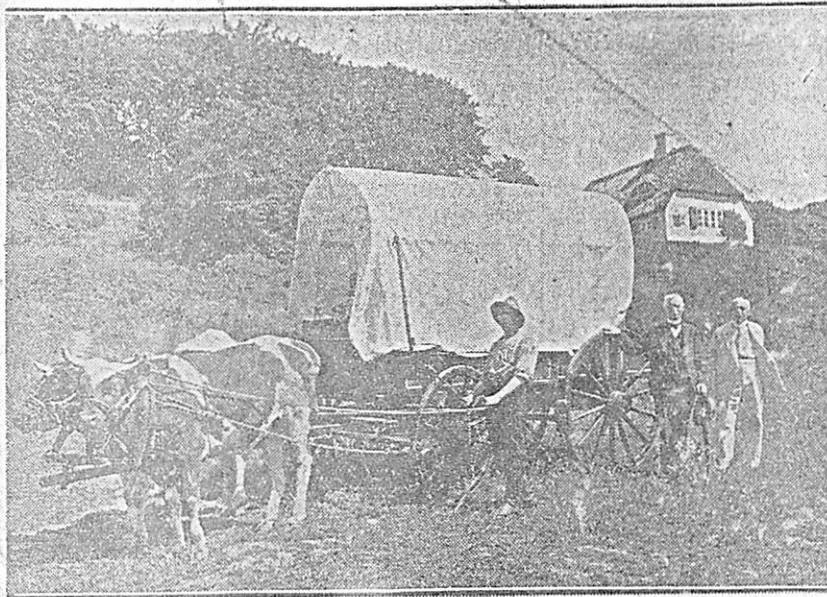
As early as 1846 emigrants had been entering California, the scene of the next great movement in western history. In April just three years later, 20,000 California bound emigrants were leaving the Missouri river for the gold fields. Two chief overland routes were taken, first the Santa Fe Trail to the city of that name, and then over the old Spanish road. The second, and the road taken by the "Mormon" pioneers, was the northern route, over the Oregon Trail by Great Salt Lake and the California trail.

The exodus of the "Mormon" pioneers and the rush of gold seekers marked the two great movements of the west. After these groups had passed across the plains and over the mountains, the trails were deep marked and permanent—the trail breaking was over.

Bitter suffering and heroic endurance marked the history of the gold rush to California. In 1846 came the Donner party, the ill-fated group of 80 emigrants caught on the old California trail over the Sierra Nevada mountains in the fall and winter. The suffering endured by the Donner party has become legendary in western history.

The gold that focused the eyes of the world on California and started hordes of adventurers braving the dangerous trails of the west, was made at Sutter's Mill early in April of 1849, first by members of the "Mormon" battalion monument.

World Proves Beautiful Place Says Covered Wagon Envoy During Travels



Above is shown the covered wagon which was taken to Denmark by Andrew Jensen, to commemorate the people from that country who

crossed the plains as it entered Rebild Park, where it will be placed permanently. Left to right are seen the oxen driver, Brother Jensen, and Dr. Max Henius, the founder of the park.

BY ANDREW JENSEN
COPENHAGEN, Denmark. — Since leaving London on June 18, we have been exceedingly busy traveling, sight-seeing, collecting historical data in the interest of the Church and visiting the headquarters of several of the missions. From England we crossed the English channel from Dover to Calais and thence traveled by rail to Paris, where we had the pleasure of meeting Elder Daniel J. Lang, the president of the French mission, his wife and several of the Elders.

We put up at Grand hotel de Versailles, No. 60 Boulevard Montparnasse, which hotel is partly owned by Mr. Louis W. Wehrle, an American, who, together with his business partners, visited Utah some years ago and feel very friendly toward our people. He has practically taken care of all Latter-day Saint visitors to Paris for a number of years and treated them very fair, so much so that we have no hesitancy in recommending his hotel to future members of our Church who may visit France.

Visit Cemetery
Among the many things we visited in Paris was the American cemetery where about fourteen hundred of the U. S. boys are buried, who fought in France for the success of democracy. At least ten of these boys who lost their lives in the great struggle were Utahns. From Paris we wended our way to Liege in Belgium, where we attended the first two days' sessions of the Convention or conference of all the European missions called by Pres. Joseph F. Merrill. At one of the meetings I gave a short talk on the importance of record keeping. We then continued our journey through Germany to Switzerland. At Basel we spent two nights at the mission headquarters and young Elder Ralph Kelly accompanied us to Interlaken where we enjoyed a fine view of the snow-covered Alps and the beautiful Swiss scenery generally.

Go to Berlin

Resuming our journey from Basel, we took an express train to Berlin, where we spent one night at the headquarters of the German-Austrian mission, where we also met Pres. Roy A. Walker's interesting family and a number of missionaries, and the following day, June 25, we resumed our journey to Copenhagen, Denmark. While we found English-speaking people in all the countries we visited, we nevertheless experienced some difficulties in traveling through countries where the native language was not understood by us. Many of those who claimed to speak English have at their command only a very small vocabulary, and so we had all kinds of experiences when we were not with our own American elders who could speak the language of the countries. The everlasting showing of passports, exchange of money and counting of money by the German officials, as we passed in and out of that country, caused us to feel thankful when at last we returned to Denmark where a language is spoken that I know. Considering everything, we got along very well, enjoyed the beautiful scenery of the countries through which we passed; among other things we had a very enjoyable trip for some distance up the Rhine.

Impressed by Beauty

What a beautiful world after all, we live in, which if it had not been polluted by the wicked inhabitants thereof, might still be said to be good as the creations of God were when they first came into existence and the Creator himself declared them to be good. But all these lands we visited have been changed for the worse because the inhabitants have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinances and broken the everlasting covenant.

is being carried on with diligence by the young elders who, to their best ability, are carrying on the work which we, their seniors, endeavored to carry on years ago. We trust the time will soon come that our cry of repentance and return to the right path will be heeded; and that the restored gospel will take root in the hearts of the people, and that practical Christianity will be made to flourish once more in a darkened and fallen world.

AALBORG, Denmark.—On our return from Germany and other countries to Copenhagen, I found that the "Covered Wagon," which I brought with me from America as a gift from the state of Utah to the Danish nation, had already been shipped to Aalborg and there put together again by an able Danish mechanic, and that a couple of oxen had been secured to haul the wagon through the Rebild National park before being placed in its abiding home in the Lincoln Log Cabin. I returned in time to make some useful suggestions, but could not convince the Danish ox driver that Danish oxen could be trained to pull under an American yoke; so they hitched them up in a sort of home-made harness and let it go at that.

Meet Dignitaries

On our arrival in Aalborg we were met by a number of dignitaries and taken to a hotel where we are staying during our sojourn in Aalborg; and the newspapers of the city have been very liberal in using their space for bidding us welcome and explaining the object of bringing the pioneer wagon to Denmark, an act that seemed to be much appreciated by all concerned. This was particularly made manifest yesterday when the presentation of the wagon and the short speeches accompanying its delivery were made to constitute a special feature, or in fact become the main attraction of this year's celebration in Denmark of the Fourth of July.

Unfortunately, the day was stormy which cut down the attendance from an expected 40,000 to about 15,000, but it was remarkable how these hardy Danes defied the descending torrents of rain and kept their place for "listening in" until the program was carried out successfully in all its details.

Prince Absent

The Crown Prince of Denmark and his young bride had been expected to attend, but the crown prince having met with an accident, their seats were vacant. However, the occasion was honored by the attendance of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owens, the U. S. minister to Denmark, Mr. Th. Stauding, the prime minister of Denmark, the Danish minister of foreign affairs, and other high officials of a more local character. Those mentioned, to-

gether with your humble servant and a few others, were speakers on the occasion. I made a short speech in English and afterwards another speech, somewhat longer in Danish, and they were both well received. My daughter, Mrs. Eva Jensen Olson, representing the Daughters of Pioneers of Utah, also made a short speech, presenting Sego Lilies to Mrs. Owens and a pioneer song book to Mr. Robert C. F. Lund, the president of the Rebild National Park Board.

Greeted By All

It was somewhat of an interesting feature that I and my daughter should both speak in the same meeting on such an occasion over the radio in a foreign land. We have been banqueted and feted again and again at different places since our arrival in Denmark and have been the objects of lengthy newspaper articles of a most appreciative and friendly nature. I fully appreciate the change as to the public opinion toward the Latter-day Saints which has taken place, not only in Denmark but throughout Europe generally in the past few years.

Twenty-four years ago, when I had charge of the missionary work in Denmark and Norway, I met with hostile opposition on many occasions; now I have been received with kindness and treated with hospitality and have been required again and again to answer questions in regard to Utah and her people, particularly that which pertains to pioneer days.

Led Way

I have succeeded in establishing the fact to the satisfaction of the people generally, that the first organized company of emigrants that ever emigrated from Denmark to Utah were "Mormons" who paved the way for thousands of others to follow, but no matter from which angle you look at it, we were the first to show the Danish people the way to America to make homes there; and when others found that we, prompted by a desire to enjoy religious liberty, that we had succeeded, others thought that they could also make a success by going to America for the purpose of improving their temporal conditions. Thus the tens of thousands of Danes who now inhabit Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California and other states, followed in our wake.

I firmly believe that nothing has ever happened in the intercourse between the United States of America and the little kingdom of Denmark which has cemented and intensified friendship between the two peoples more than has the now accomplished fact of sending the "Covered Pioneer Wagon" to Denmark as a token of love and goodwill between two peoples who possess characteristics that are predominant in both countries.

Des News 20 July 1935